

## IN THE SOCIAL REALM.

## The Past Week an Unusually Quiet One.

## EXODUS TO THE CANYONS.

## Society People Escaping the Heat of the City.

## The Women's Silver Meeting Reviewed—Pleasant on Pioneer Day—The Promenade Concert—The Zane-Witcher Wedding—Coming Events.

The interest of society people was not engaged in strictly social affairs this week. Pioneer Day was celebrated by attendance upon the grand concert at the Tabernacle and by small picnics and lake parties. The promenade concert given by the Tabernacle choir at Saltair was well attended. The ladies' silver meeting was held at the home of Mrs. J. C. Young, and was a success. The women were conspicuous by their absence.

If Salt Lake city was not proud of her bright ladies before, she has been since the mass meeting on Wednesday evening. Those who failed to attend missed a rare "feast of reason and flow of soul."

The chairman was dignified. The music was inspiring. Everyone of the speakers handled the subject earnestly and intelligently, and the fact that many good points were made was attested by frequent applause. There were many flashes of wit and occasionally a burst of true eloquence. The various committees showed good executive ability.

"Yes, they have helped us out grandly, bless their hearts," said one of the masculine persuasion. "We can get points from them about conducting a big mass meeting. But they can't learn a few minor things from us. For instance, the less crossing the platform and whispering during an address the better. Then, too, can you tell me a good many things for the jam in the vestibule? I was one of the crowd who waited for the doors to be opened. Finally the middle doors were thrown open, and the crowd started. I have seen good many crowds, as I supposed, but I never saw such a hurly-burly mass of crowding humanity. People realized that there was something wrong in the arrangements, and with the instinct of self-preservation pushed, elbowed, scolded and almost scratched and bit for breathing space. I tell you it was disgraceful, and whoever gave the order to open the middle doors is responsible. Did I push? Not very much, but an Amazon on my right nearly dislocated my shoulder blade and broke three ribs, and what hurt my feelings most is that I saw by her face she had intended to inflict the injuries.

Colonel and Mrs. Blinn recently gave a lake party in honor of the St. Mark's choir. The pleasure of the day consisted of a bath and lunch at Saltair, besides a trip on the Talia, the last through the courtesy of Captain Wilkes. The pleasure of the day consisted of a bath and lunch at Saltair, besides a trip on the Talia, the last through the courtesy of Captain Wilkes.

Misses Alf, Hoge and Southworth and Messrs. Frank Holland and McKay enjoyed a game at tennis at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Parley Williams Monday evening.

Mrs. and Miss Brummer and Misses Bala Simon and Bertha Meyer spent Thursday afternoon very pleasantly as the guests of Miss Mamie Morris.

Mrs. Joseph Young gave a theatre party Friday night to Major Padlock and party. Miss Afton Young, Mrs. LeGrand Young and W. G. McMillan.

Mrs. J. D. Spencer and Miss Alice Crismon spent the early part of the week at Logan. They were the guests of Mrs. George W. Thatcher, Jr.

Mrs. Eugene Lewis and her mother, Mrs. L. M. Lee, who have been visiting points in New England, are expected to return Wednesday.

Mrs. N. W. Clayton is occupying the White cottage at Saltair, where Mrs. Louis Cannon spent the earlier part of the season.

Mrs. Hiram Clawson and daughter, Miss Ruby, Mrs. Dr. Benedict and Mrs. Weeks will go to Brighton about the first of August.

Mrs. Max Kohn and daughter left this morning for their home in Lincoln, Neb. after spending a few weeks with Mrs. Hadra.

Dr. and Mrs. Geyer, of Denver, who have been guests of Lieutenant Geyer for several weeks, left last week for their home.

Mrs. Newman, who has been the guest of Mrs. Eismann during the summer, left for her home at Creston, Ia., on Saturday.

Miss Anderson, who has been visiting Captain and Mrs. McFarland, returned last week to her home at Columbus, O.

Captain and Mrs. Palmer and Lieutenant Palmer, Gregg and Stedman celebrated Pioneer Day at Saltair.

daughters joined a camping party who spent two weeks very pleasantly at Chalk creek.

A merry little party that celebrated Pioneer Day at Walker's farm was composed of Mrs. Eccles, Misses Nellie Walker, Tillie Phillips, Frances Phillips, Alice Hooper and Jennie Winston, Messrs. Mat. C. Walker, E. H. Field, Donnell, Pavey, Eccles and Keimann.

Mrs. Emily Richards is in possession of a unique invitation received while in Chicago. It was written by Edmund Russell, the apostle of aestheticism, and its arrangement and typography will be of interest to both his devotees and critics.

Mrs. Etile Ellerbeck and her daughters Misses Emma, Ada and Geneva are at Brighton. Misses Horace and Walter Ellerbeck have joined them for a short time. The latter will return to Philadelphia to resume his medical studies in two weeks.

Mrs. Lewis of London, England, widow of the late Rev. William H. Lewis, is visiting Mrs. S. O. B. Cummings. She will remain about two weeks when she will return for a short visit to Lincoln, Neb., before returning to her home.

A party from Fort Douglas went to Saltair, as usual, yesterday. Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Granger, Miss Cotter, Captain Palmer, Lieutenant Palmer and Lieutenant Woodward were some of the party.

Mrs. C. H. Cooper of Pueblo, who has been visiting Mrs. Arthur Welby for several weeks, will return to her home tomorrow. Mrs. Cooper is charmed with our city. She leaves many new friends behind her.

Invitations were issued last Thursday for the wedding of Miss Margaret Louise Zane and Dr. J. C. Sherman. The ceremony is to take place at the First Congregational church, August 8, at 8 p. m.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Buck left last week to spend August in Nebraska. Mrs. Buck to visit her father, at Fort Robinson, and the lieutenant to take part in the department rifle competition at Omaha.

Percy Sadler entertained a number of friends at his home last week. Among those present were Maurice E. Levy, Art Bailey, Frank Swensen, Charles Bourke and James Young.

Hon. J. L. Rawlins is at Washington Wednesday. His family will join him about Sept. 1. Mrs. Rawlins will be at home to her friends on Friday as usual through August.

Mrs. I. A. Clayton and Mrs. Will Hampton are spending a few weeks at Wood's Cross. The ladies preferred that point to a mountain resort, because the lake is accessible.

Mrs. M. H. Lipman and Mrs. Wallerstein will occupy a cottage at Brighton until September. Mrs. Joseph Oberlander joined them Thursday, and will remain a week.

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## SCIENCE NOTES.

## Progress of the World in Knowledge.

## The Permeability of Air—The Indian at Home—Nature's Force and Speed—Animal and Vegetable.

Let me point out how admirably a plaster wall is fitted to make the walls of a healthy dwelling, because it permits the free passage of air, without causing draughts or undue currents, and Dr. R. C. Keadie, in a public address, said: A plaster wall is a strangled wall as far as wall-respiration is concerned. When a wall is kalsomined, the whitening and coloring material being laid on with a solution of glue, the wall becomes impermeable by air. Here is a pipe, the mouth of the bowl filled with water, and this covered with kalsomine; it has been thoroughly dried, but only a minute trace of air can be forced through it. The same is true of a painted wall. I have another pipe filled with water; I have thoroughly washed the exposed face of the mortar, applying two coats of white wash; yet you see I can blow air through it as easily as through the pipe. The amount of air that will pass through this diminutive surface is small, but when we come to apply it to the dimensions of a room it comes large. The experience of Professors Markes and Shultz show that the passage of air through brick walls is by no means difficult. The difference of 20 degrees F. in temperature, between outside and indoor air, will cause the passage of about eight cubic feet of air each hour through every square yard of wall surface made of brick.

## The Good Side of the Indian.

The communal ownership of food, says Major Powell in his ethnological report to the Smithsonian Institution, and the great hospitality practiced by the Indian, have had a very decided influence upon his character. The peculiar institutions prevailing in this respect gave to each individual a sense of responsibility, skill, ability and industry of each member. He was the most valuable person in the community who supplied it with the most of its necessities. For this reason the successful hunter or fisherman was always held in high honor, and the woman who gathered great stores of seeds, fruits or roots, or who cultivated the good corn field, was one who commanded respect and received the highest appreciation of the people. The simple and rude ethics of a tribal people are very important to them, the more so because of their communal institutions, and everywhere throughout the tribes of the United States it is discovered that their rules of conduct were deeply implanted in the minds of their members. The organized system of teaching is always found, as it is the duty of certain officers of the class to instruct the youth in all the industries necessary to their life, and the maxima of industry abound among the tribes and are enforced in divers and interesting ways. The power of the elder men in the class over the younger is always very great, and the training of the youth is constant and rigid. Besides this a moral sentiment exists in favor of primitive virtues which is very effective in molding character.

## Physical Contests.

I am not one of those who believe, says Dr. Seneca Egbert, lecturer on hygiene at Drexel Institute, that a man who is properly trained for the competition in any athletic contest, is endangering himself, no matter how severe the effort; but there is a serious risk involved when any of the contestants are improperly trained, and there may be such injury engendered or developed as to greatly outweigh all the benefit and pleasure derived from the sport. In fact, I believe that an active interest and participation in any branch of athletics by one properly prepared therefor, is entirely conducive of perfect health in after life and to longevity rather than to a contrary condition. It may be accepted as almost an axiom that no instance of organic lesion is yet demonstrated to be the direct and sole result of bodily exercise or competitions in one adequately trained. Very few men have those qualities that insure success in an athletic contest, and at the same time have the self-control and determination to undergo the long and trying regimen of a correct system of training. Thus, when accidents or latent maladies develop, the blame is thrown upon the sport, when it is really due to a faulty method of training, or to the unfaithfulness of the sufferer.

## The Velocity of Force.

It appears manifest that by the rejection of "action at a distance," a store of motion of very high intensity in the matter of space would be consistent with, or would be demanded in order to give some rational account of sudden developments of transference of motion, says Mr. Toliver Preston. It may appear questionable whether a normal velocity of matter in space only equal to that of light, would be sufficient to account for the explosive violence of some transformations of motions. The rate of travel of light when viewed in relation to the intervening distances of the chief bodies of the universe, may appear very slow. More than three years, for instance, it takes for light to travel from a wave from the nearest star to our system. It may be reasonable then to assume that the possibilities for the existence of a higher rate of intercourse than this (that of luminous effect) may exist in nature, and that the bodily mass movements of the units of the universe may influence each other more quickly than the rate of travel of light, since gravitational disturbances or their measures appear to demand this. It is so far certain that in addition to the luminiferous ether there may be plenty of room for finer and therefore more mobile material. No one, as far as I am aware, has urged a difficulty on this head, provided its presence were subservient to some great mechanical purpose.

## The Uses of Bacteria.

Bacteria were first prominently known in their relations to diseases of men, animals and plants, and frequently the disease and the bacteria were one and the same thing. It is now known, however, that some of them are to be regarded as mankind's best friends. The field of their activity is nature is very great. Hundreds of different kinds have been proved by the microscope to have an existence, comparatively few of which have the power to cause disease. One great group, says Professor Crookshank, produces fermentation, that without them we should have neither beer nor wine. Another division is the cause of organic decomposition, among which may be reckoned the nitrifying bacteria of the soil. If it were not for the latter group every animal that died would be as indestructible as an Egyptian mummy, inasmuch as the act of "mummifying" consisted in keeping away the decomposing bacteria. If it were not for the latter the surface of the earth would be piled with dead bodies, stacked in heaps or choking the rivers; not only that, but in time all the elements capable of building up living bodies would be used up, locked up in these corpses, and life would cease for lack of material to support it. The greatest enemies to this class of bacteria are the underlayers.

## Weeds.

In America, the majority of introduced weeds are European, says Mr. A. G. Hamilton. Though at first they completely beat the natives, it is noteworthy that now the natives are holding their own, and even beating the strangers, thus showing that competition has gone

on long enough for some advantage to be gained by the natives. It is remarkable, too, that the plants of eastern America immigrated westward with man, and conquered the western plants at first; but from a consideration of the facts Professor A. G. Gray was led to prophesy a return wave of western plants, and that is now actually coming. One cause of the power of spreading of what are commonly called weeds is that they are usually plants with inconspicuous flowers, and as such are generally self-fertilized, and so can get along without specialized insects to fertilize them. It is manifest that in a new country where the local insect fauna is being destroyed to some extent, the plants which have not to depend on insects for fertilization will be the more likely to win. Many even cross-fertilize, and plants seem to manage sometimes to find insects to perform that office for them.

## The Habits of Ants.

Sir John Lubbock, in a recent address on the "Habits of Ants," said that the question naturally arose whether ants were moral and accountable beings. They had three desires, their passions, even their caprices. The young were absolutely helpless. Their communities were sometimes so numerous, that, perhaps, London and Pekin were almost the only cities which could compare with them. Moreover, their nests were no mere collections of independent individuals, nor even temporary associations, like the flocks of migrating birds, but organized communities, laboring with the utmost harmony for the good of the whole. The remarkable analogies which to our human societies they presented in so many ways rendered them peculiarly interesting to us, and one could not but long to know more of their character, how the world appeared to them and to what extent they were conscious and reasonable beings. Various observations had recorded in the case of ants, instances of attachment and affection. He had never, in the whole course of his observations, noticed a quarrel between ants belonging to the same nest. Within the limits of the community all was harmony. On the other hand, it must be confessed that ants not belonging to the same nest were always enemies, even if belonging to the same species. He had invariably found that if a strange ant was introduced into a nest she was sure to be attacked and driven out. He had made some experiments on the power possessed by ants of remembering their friends, and he had found after a year's separation that they did so.

## The Fecundity of Fishes.

In the annual report of the fishery board of Scotland, it is stated that the number of eggs of thirty-nine species have been estimated. Of all the fishes, the ling produces the greatest number, say from twenty to thirty million. The guerd produces but a few hundred, that are taken care of by the male, which places them in a pocket situated near his abdomen. The cod produces all the way from two to eight million eggs; the haddock about two or three hundred thousand, and even a million; and the coal fish from four to eight million. Out of sixteen specimens of the herring examined, the mean exceeded thirty thousand. The turbot is very fecund. It produces from three to ten million eggs.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Religious notices inserted free in this column if handed in before noon on Saturday.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—On Fourth West, between First and Second South streets; F. L. Arnold, pastor; preaching in the morning at 11, in the evening by Rev. J. H. Gibson of Boise City, Ida., at 7:30. Sabbath school at 12:15; young people's prayer meeting at 8:30.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH—On Third South and Fourth East streets. Rev. Clarence T. Brown, minister. Services with preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. In the morning Mr. Brown will render the Andante and Finale of Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony." Every body invited. Evening subject, "Grandeur." Sunday school at 12:15. P. M. S. C. E. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Main street, and Fourth South. Services today: 7:30 a. m. Holy Communion; 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 11:40 a. m. morning prayer, litany and sermon; 8:00 p. m., evening service.

SERVICES AT ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL NEXT Friday evening, July 29th, 1893. A service of benediction will be conducted at the new hospital opposite the Warm Springs. The usual service at St. Mark's and St. Paul's on this occasion will be omitted, and both congregations will unite in the service at the hospital. The people of Salt Lake city are cordially invited to attend this service, as an opportunity will be given them to inspect the institution immediately after the service.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH—Fourth South and Fourth West streets. First Mass, 8:40 a. m. High Mass and benediction, 10:15 a. m.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH—German Lutheran services at 11 o'clock in the afternoon in the Swedish Lutheran church, corner of Second South and Fourth East by Rev. Geo. Kahn. Monday night at 8 o'clock services at Murray. All Germans are welcome. Minister's residence Central Park, South on State street.

Circulation of the Bible.

That most wonderful, most beautiful, and most sacred of all books, the Bible, exceeds all others in the extent of its circulation not only in numbers but in point of territory over which its circulation extends. Translations of it have been made into almost every known language. The American Bible society alone has printed it in the following tongues: English, Welsh, French, French Basque (Pyrenees), Spanish, Catalan (eastern Spain), Portuguese, Norwegian (in German type), Arabic, Syriac (ancient), Syriac (modern), Arabic (Mesopotamia), Ebon (Marshall Islands), Rumanian (Strong's Islands), Gilbert Islands, Ponape (Ascension Islands), Swedish (in German type), Finnish (in German type), Dutch, German, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian (in Roman type), Italian, Bulgarian, Estonian (Russia),

## SILKS.

The balance of our fine qualities Printed China Silks, that were sold for \$1.00 and \$1.25 per yard, also a large assortment of Cheeny Brothers' best quality, in black and colored grounds, all go this week at the price of 75c. PER YARD.

At 40c.—A Line of Canton China Silks, 20 assorted shades, in light and dark colors, regular 60 cent goods, will go this week at 40c. PER YARD.

At 50c.—Ladies' perfect fitting Corsets, long waisted, high bust and double steels, lace trimmed, eoru and drab, former price 75c. NOW REDUCED TO 50c.

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At 6:30. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to these services.

Y. M. C. A.—The Young Men's Christian association will hold a general meeting this afternoon in their new rooms, in the Holmes building. Rev. W. D. Mabry will speak on "What Jesus Believed About the New Birth." The ladies are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

LUFTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—First South and Ninth East streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Epworth League at 7 p. m. T. C. B. B. pastor.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—On Third South street, between State and Main. Half block west of the Knottford hotel. Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Epworth League at 7 p. m. Seats free; all invited. Rev. W. D. Mabry, pastor.

THE CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Corner of Third East and Fourth South streets. B. F. Gray, minister. Residence, 12 West Sixth South street. Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. Subject of discourse, "Marriage." You are cordially invited to these services.

EXCLUSIVE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Rev. James F. Beaton, pastor. Services today at 11 o'clock in St. Mark's hall, 115 East First South street. Sunday school at 10 a. m. No evening service, but the pastor will preach in English in the Swedish Lutheran church, corner Fourth East and Second South streets. Pastor Beaton will leave Monday evening for an extended trip through the east, and the Rev. Edwin F. Koeper, late of Seattle, Wash., will supply the pulpit of Holy Trinity during his absence.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—On corner First South and Fourth East streets. Rev. Clarence T. Brown, minister. Services with preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. In the morning Mr. Brown will render the Andante and Finale of Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony." Every body invited. Evening subject, "Grandeur." Sunday school at 12:15. P. M. S. C. E. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

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The British and Foreign Bible society has, besides printing the books in the languages above-named, put forth editions in 30 other tongues and dialects, including two dozen native African dialects, and including every nation in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australasia.

Everywhere in the world the Holy Writ is being sent. When Stanley made his tour of Central Africa, tons of volumes were to be found among his supplies, and the authorities quoted announce that thousands of copies are even now traveling on pack and on sledge through the frozen polar regions to people who have not only never heard of this book, but to whom books of any sort whatever are entirely unknown. It is estimated that in ninety years the Bible societies in America and abroad have distributed over 220,000,000 copies.—Harper's Young People.

## ONE OF LINCOLN'S STORIES.

His Speech to the Jury in Answer to an Oratorical Lawyer.

The Kansas City Times prints the following story of Abraham Lincoln, told by Senator Vorhees in an interview: "Speaking of his numberless stories, I recall one he once told during the argument in a law suit. The lawyer on the other side was a good deal of a glib talker, but not reckoned as deeply profound or much of a thinker. He was rather reckless and irresponsible in his speechmaking also, and would say anything to a jury which happened to enter his head. Lincoln, in his address to the jury, referring to all this, said: 'My friend on the other side is all right, or would be all right were it not for the physical peculiarities I am about to chronicle. His habit of which you have witnessed a very painful specimen in his argument to you in this case—of reckless assertions and statements without grounds, need not be imputed to him as a moral fault or as telling of a moral blemish. He can't help it. For reasons which, gentlemen of the jury, you and I have not time to study here, as deplorable as they are surprising, the oratory of the gentleman completely suspends all action of his mind. The moment he begins to talk his mental operations cease. I never knew of but one thing which compared with my friend in this particular. That was a small steamboat. Back in the days when I performed my part as a keel boatman I made the acquaintance of a trifling little steamboat which used to bustle and puff and wheeze about in the Sangamon river. It had a five-foot boiler and a seven-foot whistle, and every time it whistled it stopped.'"

## Ideas of Heaven.

There used to be a popular form of torture, in the form of "Books of Questions," which once figured on most drawing room tables, and in which visitors were expected to write their definitions of "happiness," "misery," etc. How different, by the way, would many definitions of both these conditions be! The old woman's idea of heaven as a place "where she would sit all day in a clean apron and knit, and sing hymns" would not be an entirely satisfying idea to some minds, while a young man might have sympathized with the denizen of a town slam, who on her deathbed being comforted with allusions to the golden city, promptly retorted, "Oh no! If ever I get to heaven, I hope I shall be let to live in the country."—London Standard.

## Accounts of Murders, Hanging Bees, Suicides, and Financial Crashes

Fill the columns of our newspapers from day to day, yet we hear of no failures in the wonderful "Hale Method for Painless Filling."

It matters not how the world wages the good work in Dr. Griswold's parlors continues from week to week with only a greater increase of patronage to mark the merits of this most blessed discovery. It is scarcely necessary to mention this method in Salt Lake any more, for it has become an established fact in the minds of Utah's citizens that Dr. Griswold is the only dentist who can save people from the tortures of the dentist of old and at the same time give them the very best and most perfect dental work that is to be obtained from men of many years study and experience.

Hundreds of our very best citizens have most willingly given Dr. Griswold testimonials as to the efficacy of his workmanship, which may be seen at his office by any "doubting Thomases." Remember that

"Dr. Griswold Fills Teeth Without Pain" and he is the only dentist in our city who can truthfully make this statement.

ROOMS: Over the Union National Bank, Corner of Second South and Main. Entrance 10 West and Second South Street.

## BICYCLES.

THE OCLELAND. For beauty, speed, comfort and perfection. Fitted with the celebrated Cleveland Thread Tire.

THE UNION P. D. Q. For touring and rough road work. The Strongest Road Wheel made. Fitted with the airless Dunlop tire.

THE STERLING. Weight, 27 pounds. For road racing. The finest finish wheel in the world. Fitted with airless Dunlop tires.